

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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### The Maine Farmer

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### THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, MAR. 6, 1838.

#### BADEN CORN.

We have received from Mr. EVANS, our member in Congress, a small package of Baden corn,—a new variety, brought into notice by Mr. Baden, a citizen of one of the Southern States.

The variety will not, of course, ripen in our climate; but it nevertheless affords a good lesson for us here at the North, inasmuch as it shows us what may be done, by care and skill, in the art of cultivating the natural products of the earth. The peculiarity of this corn is, that it seldom has less than four ears upon a stalk, and sometimes ten.—Any one will at once perceive that the yield, per acre, from such a variety, will be considerably more than the common one eared variety, which is most usually cultivated throughout the United States. Mr. Baden by selecting for seed those stalks that bore more than one ear, for a series of years, has at length fixed the characteristics of this kind so strong that there is little danger of its producing any thing less,—at least, if the cultivator does his duty in also selecting seed for future use. Now cannot this be done with our variety? Perhaps some grumbler will say, what's the use, when the early frosts cut off our crops, whether there is one or ten ears to be destroyed?

It is true that for a few years past the frosts have injured the corn crop; but there is a change to come in the seasons, as sure as day succeeds to night; and even if there should not be a change, there are early varieties which will ripen even in cold seasons. By taking this variety, and selecting such stalks as bear two or more ears, (if there should be any,) preserving this corn for seed, and again selecting from the produce, there can be no doubt that a similar variety may be produced, that will be proportionally as profitable as Baden's.

It certainly is worth a trial, and we hope that some of our corn raisers will undertake it. Every one must be convinced that great and lasting improvements may be made upon the vegetable king-

dom. They are given for the purpose of being improved upon by man, thereby serving as a stimulus to his faculties, and prompting him, by the very process of improving them, to the improvement of his own mind and talents.

#### Kyan's Method of preventing Dry Rot in Timber.

We have several times called the attention of our readers to the method of preventing dry rot, as it is called, in timber,—invented by Mr. Kyan, of England, and said, by those who have tried it thoroughly, to be a complete and successful invention or discovery.

It is done by simply soaking the timber in a solution of muriate or bichloride of mercury; or, in common language, corrosive sublimate dissolved in water. The advantages of this discovery must be innumerable; and although at present it may be somewhat expensive, yet when it comes into more general use, and the corrosive sublimate is manufactured in larger quantities, it must be cheaper.—Timber exposed in situations liable to become destroyed by this kind of rot, or indeed any rot, will be preserved for almost any length of time. Ship timber—sills and beams for mills—for breweries—tanneries,—gate posts—wood work to be buried partly in the ground, &c. &c., by being soaked in this solution, will be protected and preserved, and the extra expense thereby refunded, in the consequent greater length of duration. We understand that some of the wood work in the New Paper Mill in Gardiner, has been prepared in this way, and we should be happy to hear from the proprietors the expense of so preparing timber, per foot.

In another part of our paper will be found an extract from an English publication on this subject.

#### Change of Climate.

It is fact well known that the same degree of temperature, or the same climate in fact, is not found in the same degree of latitude throughout the globe.

For instance. The climate of the north of France is a great deal milder than that of America in the same latitude. If old writers may be believed, there has been an essential change in the climate of the northern portion of the globe. It is stated that Greenland, when first discovered, was a delightful and pleasant place—mild in temperature—luxuriant in its productions, and hence called *Greenland*, in accordance with its appearance. Not so now. The very mention of its name will almost make one shiver with the cold. Sir David Brewster has brought forward a theory to account for this difference of climate in the same Geographical latitudes.

If we recollect rightly, he considers the poles of temperature, as he calls them, placed a little across the poles of the earth; of course, the parallels of the latitudes of temperature will not correspond with those of the geographical latitudes. At present the North pole of temperature is in about the 80th degree of Geographical latitude, and some where between the 95th and 100th of Longitude West from Greenwich.

By turning to a globe or map of the world, it will at once be seen that if we take any particular lat-

titude of temperature, begin in Europe and trace it over into America, it will bring us farther south. Hence for the same temperature in Europe, we must seek a more southern geographical latitude in America, and vice versa. If this pole in a course of centuries changes positions or revolves around the earth's pole, the climates must change accordingly; and if the theory be correct, Old Greenland may again become *Greenland* in fact, and not an everlasting field of ice. This is only theory; but theories oftentimes help us to facts, and facts are all we want, even if they upset the theory which was instrumental in bringing them to light.

#### Query respecting Old Land and New.

MR. HOLMES:—I wish to inquire through your paper what are the comparative outsets and income of new lands to be reclaimed from a wilderness state, and old lands which have been kept in ordinary culture? And in point of comfort and convenience, to an industrious man with a family, which should have the preference?

PLOUGHSHARE.

February 23d, 1838.

NOTE. Our friend Ploughshare asks us rather a hard question. Some of our correspondents who have commenced life by falling the forest, and now have good farms which they have reclaimed from the wilderness, can give the information. Our friend Paine Wingate, can tell us. Will he and others "give us a lift?"

#### Cologne Water.

This famous perfume has become almost as common as pomatum used to be in former times, and is a much more neat and cleanly mode of *doing away bad odors*, by bringing in a majority of *sweet ones*. Various preparations corked up in queer shaped bottles are sold for cologne, and if there should be a label full of French upon it—certainly the real *simon pure*. The following, however, is the original recipe for making it. Take essence of Bergamot, lemon peel, lavender and orange flour, of each 10 ounces, essence of cinnamon half an ounce, spirit of rosemary and of the spiritous water of melisse each 15 ounces, strong alcohol 7 1-2 ounces. Mix the whole together and let it stand for a fortnight; after which introduce it into a glass retort, the body of which is plunged into a vessel of boiling water—and the beak into a clean glass reservoir well luted. By keeping the water to the boiling point the mixture will distill over into the reservoir, which should be kept cool with cloths. Or the mixture may be distilled over in a common tin Still, if it be clean.

This makes the real Cologne; but if all the materials cannot be obtained, we presume that part of them will make a liquor that will *smell very well*.

#### ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

##### "My Kingdom for" a Pig!

MR. HOLMES:—A few words about *Pigs* to pass away a leisure moment.

If you have a plenty of pigs in your vicinity, and any *loafers* who are not employed in some honest occupation, (and it would be something remarkable if they were,) you can inform them in any way that may best suit you, that *pigs* are in great



demand up here in Cumberland County, and that should they pack up some dozen or two litters of good likely ones and bring them here, they would without doubt, meet with good encouragement, for pigs are rife with us; and I presume any one will admit it when he has to pay five dollars for a little grunter that does not weigh more than half as much as "a piece of chalk."

And indeed, I know of nothing that will shell out the "specie," but these little grunTERS; and brother farmers, why is it that you do not have a plenty of these necessities? For necessities they are.

Is it not for the want of proper care and attention about the time of the sow's farrowing? How often we hear A promise B, C, D, &c., one or more pigs apiece—on the supposition that his sow will have enough to supply them. But what is the sequel,—does his porker disappoint him? Oh, no;—for she generally brings forth a goodly number:—but with a ruling passion of her nature, she is apt to destroy her offspring, which I believe is entirely contrary with all other mothers; and one that can reasonably be accounted for, and easily remedied,—or at least, I think so. And if the remedy is worth as much to you as it is to the writer, it is valuable; and I give it with the hope that you will, when occasion calls, try it, for it is a simple and a cheap "experiment."

**TO PREVENT SOWS FROM KILLING THEIR OFFSPRING.**—About ten days before your sow farrows, give her as many *fresh Fish* as she will eat, (say haddock, they being the cheapest,) then pursue the common diet until a few hours before farrowing when you should repeat the fish feeding, and let her have fish at her disposal, and you are safe, as far as the voluntary disposition of the sow goes to the killing of her young. If fresh fish are not handy, moisten a salt fish or two by soaking, and they answer every purpose. E. G. B.

*North-Yarmouth Centre.*

#### **PLOUGHING,—Culture of Wheat and Corn.**

**MR. HOLMES:**—I have noticed several communications in your paper on the subject of ploughing land for corn and wheat. Some would plough three times for a crop of wheat, and condemn others who differ from them. Others think one fall and one spring ploughing indispensable. Others, that one in the spring, where corn or potatoes grew, is sufficient for a crop of wheat. Some would plough deep—some shoal.—I have tried all with various success, and have settled down to the following method to raise corn and wheat.

I have about eight acres of good corn and wheat land; it is stony, and lays on the westerly cant of of a large swell of land—most of it so steep as to require a side-hill plough. In the spring I put from twenty to thirty loads of yard manure made the previous winter, on an acre of the most sward bound piece, spread it evenly on the grass—brush it several times with a bush plough, about three inches deep,—harrow it thoroughly,—hole with a hoe through the sward, about three and a half by three feet apart,—put in a small shovel full of old manure made the previous summer, say ten loads, or three hundred bushels to the acre; all done as near as possible before the twentieth of May, at which time I endeavor to plant my corn. My crop for the last five years, on one acre, has been as follows: in 1833, I had 45 bushels; '34, 75 do.; '35, 65 do.; '36, 65 do.; '37, not got out—probably 40, good sound corn.

I do nothing to my ground after harvesting corn till spring. As soon as the frost is out, I plough deeper, if my plough will run, than before; following the old furrows as much as possible so as to

lay up the old sward—harrow, and sow as soon as the weather permits, generally as soon as the first of May. Seed—from one and a half to one and three-fourths bushels to the acre. The following is the amount of my wheat crop, on an acre:—In 1833, I had 41 bushels; in '34, 36 bushels; in '35, 40 bushels; in '36, 42 bushels; in '37, about 45 bushels, probably more. I have uniformly sowed grass seed on the ground. I manage in this way, and mow it till the crop is small,—say from six to ten hundred to the acre. Last year the drouth and frost destroyed the grass on my wheat ground. The first of May I ploughed the stubble in—sowed one and a fourth bushels of wheat of my last year's crop, and rolled it, together with 60 square rods of potato ground. It produced 42 bushels without manure.

I ploughed 67 square rods of green sward, in good condition, which had been mowed two years; rolled it, and harrowed it, in connection with the acre I planted to corn last year. Sowed the whole piece, 227 rods, with two and a half bushels of Black Sea or Smyrna Wheat, which I purchased of my neighbor to change my seed. I had from this piece, fifty-nine bushels of superior wheat. Thus in four years I have averaged about one hundred bushels of wheat and corn at two crops from the acre. Yours, with respect,

E. OTIS.

*Leeds, Nov. 25, 1837.*

#### **New Inventions—Scientific Discoveries.**

**KYAN'S PREVENTIVE OF DRY ROT.**—Until the privileges of the patent granted to this valuable discovery were secured by Act of Parliament to a company, its excellence made little impression on the proprietors of wooded properties. The company aware that no conviction inspires confidence like that derived from reference to facts, has never ceased, since its formation, to adduce the most authenticated facts in favor of the efficacy of this simple process. Like every great practical improvement, it is now, slowly it is true, but not less securely, establishing itself in public confidence. The whole process, we believed, consists simply of steeping timber in a solution of corrosive sublimate, the bichloride of mercury. Mr. Kyan, in claiming credit for this process, does not pretend to the discovery of any new principle; it is only in the application of a known principle to practical purposes that this claim consists.

Important as Kyan's discovery is, in a national point of view, in regard to the navy, it is also important, in a national view, to the landed interest. If by this process proprietors of wooded estates can not only use the timber they grow, in buildings, fences, implements, and for all country purposes, but dispose of it to others, who have no wood fit for use, a stimulus will be given to planting which will soon clothe the waste places of the country with growing timber, and in time render the agricultural interest entirely independent of foreign timber. Indeed it is proper to be prepared for such an event, for the settlement of the Canadas by emigration will in time so denude them of their magnificent forests, that no timber will then be available for exportation to this country. The value of this process is not confined to hard timber, it seasons sap wood in as short a time, and preserves it from decay. This property of it will have the effect of increasing largely the quantity of useful timber. If a tree for instance, which may be squared to thirteen inches of heart timber, can be squared to 16 inches including the sap wood, its value as a marketable commodity will, by this process, be greatly enhanced, much timber being thus rendered serviceable which would otherwise be wasted. The applicability of home timber to every purpose of building, fencing, and implements, would ensure a great saving to the landed interest. That this process renders wood for any species of work durable, may be shewn from the testimony of many creditable witnesses. Two pieces of the same wood and from the same part of the wood, the one prepared, the other not, were put into a pit in Westminster, where a great deal of rotting was going on; that piece which had undergone no preparation became pulverulent and

crumbled down under the pressure of the fingers, the other, both being sap wood, became like heartwood, and manifested no tendency to crumble, though it had been cut with a knife. Captain Alderson of the Royal Engineers made some experiments in the Royal Carriage Office. Woolwich, to ascertain the effect of the process upon timber used in the construction of gun-carriages. He obtained pieces of oak, ash, and elm quite green with the bark on, and twigs with leaves upon them. Half the pieces were steeped in the solution, and the whole of them put into the fungus pit to rot in March, 1835. They were taken out in September, 1836, when the unprepared were quite rotten, and the other, even to the preservation of the bark, sapwood, and leaves, were perfectly sound. The spokes, felloes, and shafts of carriages could thus be rendered durable for an indefinite length of time. Sir Robert Smirke put a couple of posts under a dropping cave, and both were exposed to the same actions. After a certain time the unprepared decayed, the other still stands. He also put up a considerable quantity of paling, about three years before he gave his evidence on this subject before the Committee of the House of Commons, when it was in quite as good state as at first, though it was partly in the ground; whereas, some paling which he had put of the year before, not fixed into the ground but close upon it, unsteeped, was obliged to have its lower part cut away in three years. The fencing of plantations, young hedges, and the preservation of hurdles, field gates, and watering troughs, thus may be almost permanently insured.

The yearly destruction of poles in the hop grounds in England is very considerable. They have to be renewed every six years, besides being repaired every year. When steeped they will last thirty years, barring breakage. The annual expense of maintaining and repairing these poles is £10 an acre, so that by using this process the hop grower might supply himself with poles at one fifth of the present cost.

It is equally efficacious in preserving flooring. Messrs. Harris and Warner, hatters, Southwark, London, laid a piece of flooring partly prepared. In three years, the unprepared part entirely gave way, whilst the other remained as fresh as the day it was put down.

The process is a protection against the attacks of insects both terrene and aquatic. A naturalist who has long been in the habit of collecting insects on old rails, cannot now find them on any that have been subjected to the process. The piles used in jetties and dock gates, are effectually protected from the attacks of marine animals. We have seen two pieces of elm which had been cut out of the same log, and placed under water at the Trinity Chain Pier near Newhaven; after being a twelvemonth immersed, they were both taken up and covered with young muscles. The prepared was quite fresh and sharp at the angles, whilst the other was decayed, or rather eaten away, at the angles and ends.

But the process has the power of preserving cordage and canvass as well as timber. Colonel Sir John May, Inspector of the Royal Carriage Department at Woolwich, subjected to the same trial pieces of prepared cordage, of five inches, with a duplicate piece of white unprepared cordage, also of two and a half inches, one and a quarter inch, and pieces of tent line. The prepared pieces were quite sound, the unprepared quite rotten. Thus barn sheets, cart covers, sacks, and windmill sails may be preserved from destruction by this process.—*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*

#### **A WORKING MAN.**

Below, we have copied an extract from the Speech of Mr. NAYLOR, of Pennsylvania, which was delivered at the extra session of Congress upon the subject of the sub-treasury system. Mr. Pickens of South Carolina, took occasion to avert to other subjects, which were not connected with the bill under consideration, instead of confining himself to the particular object of the bill, and attempted to draw a parallel between the white laborers of the North and the slaves of the South, and threatened to preach insurrection to Northern laborers. The speech is an able one, and



we hope it will be perused by every mechanic, farmer, and laboring man of our community, because it is a complete vindication of the rights of the working class.—*Essex Gazette*.

He said, it was with great reluctance that he rose, for the first time, in this hall. He felt himself obliged to rise. Yes, (said Mr. N.) I am impelled to speak. I cannot remain silent. I voted for the introduction of this bill, to our deliberations some days since on purpose to afford the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Pickens,) an opportunity to express his views in relation to it. I perceived his anxiety to speak, and felt a friendly disposition to gratify him. If I were surprised when I heard him draw into the vortex of discussion, the exciting topics of Abolition, Texas, slavery and locofocoism, topics which have nothing to do with this subject; what must have been my feelings when I heard him denounce the institutions of the North as mercenary and slavish, and exalt those of the South, as ancient, patriarchal, and almost perfect: boldly avow the laborers of the north were the subjects of northern capitalists; put the northern workmen on a footing with the southern slaves, and threaten to preach insurrection to the laborers of the north. Yes, preach insurrection to the northern laborers!

I am a northern laborer. Aye, sir, it has been my lot to have inherited as my only patrimony, at the early age of nine years, nothing but naked orphanage and utter destitution, nouseless and homeless, fatherless and penniless, I was obliged from that day forward to earn my daily bread by my daily labor. And now sir, now sir, when I take my seat in this hall as the free representative of a free people, am I to be sneered at as a northern laborer, and degraded into a comparison with the poor, oppressed and suffering negro slave? Is such the genius and spirit of our institutions? If it be, then did our fathers fight bleed, and struggle and die in vain!

But sir, the gentleman has misconceived the spirit and tendency of northern institutions.—He is ignorant of northern character. He has forgotten the history of his country. Preach insurrection to northern laborers! Preach insurrection to me! Who are the northern laborers? The history of your country is *their* history. The renown of your country is *their* renown. The brightness of their doings is emblazoned on its every page. Blot from your annals the deeds and the doings of *northern laborers*, and the history of your country presents but a universal blank.

Sir, who was he that disarmed the Thunderer, wrested from his grasp the bolts of Jove, calmed the troubled ocean, became the central sun of the philosophical system of his age, shedding his brightness and effulgence on the whole civilized world—whom the great and mighty of the earth delighted to honor; who participated in the achievement of your independence; prominently assisted in moulding our free institutions and the beneficial effects of whose wisdom will be felt to the last moment of recorded time. Who, sir, I ask, was he? A northern laborer,—a yankee tallow chandler's son—a printer's runaway boy!

And who, let me ask the honorable gentleman, who was he that in the days of our revolution led forth a northern army, yes, an army of northern laborers, and aided the chivalry of South Carolina in their defence against British aggression, drove the spoilers from their firesides, and redeemed her fair fields from foreign invaders;—who was he? A northern laborer, a Rhode Island blacksmith.—The gallant General Greene,—who left his hammer and his forge, and went forth conquering unto conquer in the battles for our independence! And will you preach insurrection to men like these?

Sir, our country is full of the achievements of northern laborers! Where is Concord and Lexington, Princeton, Trenton and Saratoga, and Bunker hill, but in the north? And what sir, has shed an imperishable renown on the never-dying name of those hallowed spots but the blood and the sublime courage of northern laborers? The whole north is an everlasting monument of the freedom, virtue, intelligence, and indomitable independence of northern laborers? Go, sir; go preach insurrection to men like these!

The fortitude of the men of the north under

intense suffering for liberty's sake, has been almost God-like! History has so recorded it. Who comprised that gallant army, that, without food, without pay, shelterless, shoeless, penniless, and almost naked, in that dreadful winter—the midnight of our Revolution, whose wanderings could be traced by their blood-tracks in the snow!—whom no arts could seduce, no appeal lead astray, no suffering disaffect, but who true to their country and its holy cause, continued to fight the good fight of liberty until it finally triumphed. Who sir, were these men? Why, northern laborers; yes sir northern laborers.

Who, sir, were Roger Sherman, and—but it is idle to enumerate. To name the northern laborers who have distinguished themselves and illustrated the history of their country, would require days of the time of this house. Nor is it necessary. Posterity will do them justice. Their deeds have been recorded in characters of fire!

And such are the workingmen of the north at this time. They have not degenerated; they are in all respects worthy of intelligent and sturdy sires. Whose blood was so profusely shed, during the last war on the Canada lines—but that of the northern laborers?—Who achieved the glorious victories of Perry and McDonough on the Lakes—but the northern laborers? Yes, they met the enemy and made them *theirs*. Who, sir, have made our ships, the model for all Europe, and sent forth in the late war those gallant vessels that gave our little Navy the first place in the marine annals of the world, and covered our arms on the ocean in a blaze of glory,—but the skill, intellect and patriotism of the Northern laborers? And who sir, manned these vessels and went forth and for the first time humbled the British Lion on the ocean—but the Northern laborers? And who, sir, was he, that noble Tar, who, wounded and bleeding and mangled, and to all appearances lifeless on the deck of one of our ships, on hearing that the flag of the enemy had struck and that victory had perched on the broad banner of his country,—raised up his feeble, mangled form, opened his eyes once more to the light of heaven, waived his palsied hand round his head in token of his joy, and fell back and died. Who sir, was he? Why a northern laborer, a Northern laborer! And yet these men are the slaves of the north, to whom the honorable gentleman is about to preach insurrection.

That the honorable gentleman does treat the Northern workmen, as Southern slaves, is evident from what he said. If he had not intended to place them in the same degraded situation of slaves, how could he threaten to preach *insurrection* among them? Sir, the honorable gentleman has mistaken the tendency of Northern institutions, as much as he has misconceived the worth and spirit of Northern character. Our institutions have no such tendency,—no sir, but exactly the reverse. They raise up the laborer, they place every man upon an equality. They give to all equal rights, and equal chances, and hold out to all equal inducements to action. Northern institutions tend to keep down the northern laborers! The whole history of the North from the landing of the first Pilgrim on the rock of Plymouth to this hour contradicts this position.

I appeal to the Representatives of Pennsylvania. I ask you, sirs, who is Joseph Ritner, that distinguished man, who, at this very moment fills the executive chair of your great State; a man who in all that constitutes high moral and intellectual worth has few superiors in this country,—one who has all the qualities of head and heart necessary to accomplish the great statesman, and who possesses, in the most enlarged degree, all the elements of human greatness.—Who sirs, is he? A Northern laborer,—a Pennsylvania wagoner—who for years drove his team from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, 'over the mountain, and over the moor,' not 'whistling as he went,'—no sir, but preparing himself then, by deep cogitation and earnest application for the high destiny which the future had in store for him. And who let me ask the gentleman, is James Todd, the present Attorney General of Pennsylvania,—distinguished for the extent of his legal acquirements, for the comprehensive energy of his mind, for his strength of argument and vigorous elocution; who sir, is he? He too, is a Northern laborer, a Pennsylvania wood-chopper,—in earlier childhood a destitute, desolate orphan, bound out by overseers of the poor as an ap-

prentice to a laborer? These sir, are some of the fruits of Northern institutions; some of the slaves to whom the honorable gentleman will have to preach insurrection.

Mr. Chairman, I call upon gentlemen of the North to bear witness to the truth of what I have said: I call upon them to look back to the days of their childhood and say whom they have seen attain honor, distinction, wealth and affluence? Are they not the working and industrious parts of society? And do not the institutions of the north necessarily lead to such results? Sir, when I pause for a moment, and behold what are now the little destitute playmates of my childhood, I am overwhelmed with astonishment. Some of them have gone forth from their homes, become drafters and signers of declarations of Independence, founders of new Empires, breakers of the chains of despotism, and the earth, even in their youth, has drunk up their blood, shed willingly in the cause of the rights of man. Some have ministered at the altar of their Divine Master. Some have led the bar, adorned the Senate, illustrated the Judiciary; and others have wandered in the flowery fields of literature, trod in the cool tranquilizing paths of philosophy, delved in the paths of science, and compassed the world with their enterprise. In a word civilization has no pursuit that they have not already honored and adored. And yet these men are some of the fruits of odious institutions, against which the eloquent gentleman has undertaken his crusade.

Sir, it is the glory of northern institutions that they give to every man, poor and rich, high and low the same fair play. They place their honors, emoluments and distinction of the country before him and say, 'go run your race for the prize, the reward shall encircle the brow of the most worthy. Thus it is that every one feels and knows that he has a clear field before him, and that with industry, prudence, and perseverance, can command success in any undertaking. He knows that his industry is his *own*: his efforts are his *own* and that every blow he strikes, whilst it redounds to his *own* immediate advantage, contribute also to the good of the community, and the glory and renown of his country. All honorable employments are open for him. The halls of legislation are open to him, the bar is open to him; the fields of science are before him; there is no barrier between him and the object of his ambition, but such as industry and perseverance may overcome.

But before I conclude this branch of my subject, let me make one observation that I had almost forgotten. The gentleman seems to think that our workmen must of necessity be the passive instruments of our capitalists.—His idea of the power and influence of wealth controlling the very destinies of the man who labors, must be derived from the institutions of his own generous South, where he frankly avows that the capitalist *does* absolutely own the laborers. His views are, however utterly inapplicable to the North. Who are the northern capitalists of to day, but the penniless apprentices of yesterday? Sir, in the North there is scarcely a class of capitalists. The character of capitalists and laborer is there united in the same person. In ninety nine cases out of a hundred, he who is a capitalist has become so by his own industry and perseverance. He begins as an humble 'laborer'—his industry, virtue and integrity his only capital. He gradually accumulates. Every day of toil increases his means. His means are then to labor and he receives the just and honest profits of them both. Thus he goes on joining his accumulations with his labor, receiving the profits of his capital and his toil, scattering the fruits of his efforts abroad for the benefit of society, living in manly independence and laying up a stock of comfort and enjoyment for his declining years. Such was the rich Girard the merchant and the mariner as he styles himself in his last will. He began his career as a destitute cabin boy. And such are capitalists all over the North. They were all laborers some few years since; and the humble operative of to day *must* and *will* be the wealthy capitalists in some few years to come: and so far are the institutions of the North from retarding his advance, that they encourage him, aid him, cheer, cherish and sustain him in his onward career.

The loss of property by fire at West Point is estimated at \$50,000.



## LEGAL.

## LETTING STOCK.

Letting stock is practiced to some extent by many farmers, and we believe that the most common practice of letting sheep is to have double the number in four years. We were requested by a friend, a few days since, to give some forms of agreement for letting stock, and in pursuance of that request, we give the following—which can be altered as circumstances may require; and we shall soon give others, which will be calculated to meet all cases that may arise.

*Form of an Agreement for letting Sheep to double in four years.*

This indenture made and concluded by and between A B, of B, on the one part; and C D, of H, on the other part, witnesseth: That the said A B has this day let, leased and delivered, to the said C D, ten sheep, (*here describe them, as to kind, quality, weight, &c.*) which the said C D agrees to keep for the term of four years from this date, and provide with suitable hay and provender during the winter, and pasturage in the summer; and is to receive all the profits arising therefrom. And at the expiration of the term of four years aforesaid, the said C D agrees to deliver to the said A B, twenty sheep, of equal kind, quality and weight of those he has this day received from said A B.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto interchangeably set our hands at B, this — day of — A. D. 1838.

Signed in presence of  
E F,  
G H.

*Another Form where one party only signs.*

Know all men that I, C D, of H, have this day received of A B, of B, ten sheep, (*here describe them, as to kind, quality, weight, &c.*) which I agree to keep for the term of four years from this date, and in consideration of the profits I shall derive therefrom, at the end and expiration of four years aforesaid, I am to deliver to said A B, on demand therefor, twenty sheep, of equal kind and quality, and in like good order, as those I have this day received from him.

Witness my hand at B, this — day of —, A. D. 1838.

## COLLECTOR'S DEED.

To all people to whom these presents shall come, I, A B, collector of taxes for the town of —, in the county of —, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, legally chosen and sworn,  
*Send Greeting.*

Whereas the assessors of the said town of —, for the year aforesaid, legally chosen and sworn, have agreeably to law, assessed the lot of land (*here insert the No. and range or division, or the words by which it is usually described,*) which, in their list of assessments they have committed to me to collect, in the sum of — dollars and — cents:—And whereas no person has appeared to discharge the said tax, although I have advertised and posted the same in (*here name the papers, and place where posted*) as the law directs: Therefore, know ye, that I, the said A B, in consideration of the sum of — dollars and — cents, to me paid for discharging the said taxes, and necessary intervening charges, by C D, of —, have granted, bargained, sold and conveyed, and do hereby grant, &c. to the said C D, his heirs and assigns forever. (*Here describe the premises, and particularly the number of acres.*) The same having been struck off to the said C D, he being the highest bidder therefor, at a public auction legally notified, begun and held

at the (*dwelling house or store of E F,*) in said —, on the — day of — last: To have and to hold the same to the said C D, his heirs and assigns forever; subject, however, to the said proprietor or proprietors' right of redemption thereof, at any time within five years from said —, the time of sale as aforesaid. And I do covenant with the said C D, his heirs and assigns, that the taxes aforesaid were assessed and published, and notice of the intended sale of the said lands given, according to law; and that in all respects I have observed the directions of the law, whereby I have good right and full power to sell and convey the premises to the said C D, to hold as aforesaid.

In witness whereof, I do hereunto set my hand and seal this — day of —, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

Signed, sealed and delivered,  
in presence of us,

K —, ss. (DATE.) Then the above named A B, acknowledged the above instrument to be his free act and deed.

Before me,

J P, Justice Peace.

## RELIEF OF THE POOR.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you give your readers the law relating to the duty of Overseers of the Poor, and in relation to providing for those that are in need, and enabling them to help themselves.

W. M.

In compliance with the above request, we give below some extracts from the statute of our State, but if they do not fully meet the wishes of "W. M." we will give him further information, if he will inform us a little more definitely, of what he wants.

The law provides that every town within this State shall be holden to relieve and support all poor and indigent persons, lawfully settled therein, whenever they shall stand in need thereof; and may vote and raise monies therefor, and for their employment, in the same way that monies for other town charges are voted and raised; and may also at their annual meetings, choose any number, not exceeding twelve suitable persons, dwelling therein to be Overseers of their poor; and where such are not specially chosen, the Selectmen shall be Overseers of the Poor.

And, That said Overseers shall have the care and oversight of all such poor and indigent persons, so settled in their respective towns, and shall see that they are suitably relieved, supported and employed, either in the workhouse or other tenements belonging to such towns, or in such other way and manner as they at any legal meeting shall direct; or otherwise at the discretion of said Overseers, at the cost of such town.

And further, That it shall also be the duty of said Overseers in their respective towns, to provide for the immediate comfort and relief of all persons residing or found therein, not belonging thereto, but having lawful settlements in other towns, when they fall into distress and stand in need of immediate relief, and until they shall be removed to the places of their lawful settlements.

## AGRICULTURAL.

## INDIAN WHEAT.

This is the name applied to grain, which recently has been brought into notice by its extraordinary productiveness, and of which as inquiries are constantly made of us, we propose to give what information we possess.

The plant referred to is, without question, the Tartarian Buck Wheat; or as it is called by others the Siberian Buckwheat. It belongs to the tribe of the *polygonum* from its many sides; and its name Buck Wheat is supposed to be a corruption

of the Beech Wheat from the resemblance of its seeds to the Beech Mast. The cultivation of this particular kind of Buck Wheat is not new in this country nor in this state. The recent excitement in regard to it seems to have been accidental; its value perhaps being more particularly brought into view by the failure of common Wheat through the grain worm and by rust; and the loss of the Indian Corn by the inclemency of the seasons. This particular kind has been several years cultivated in Pennsylvania; and a beautiful sample of it was brought to us from the northwestern parts of that state three years since; but without any name by which to designate it, or any account of its cultivation or its yield. It has been likewise for several years cultivated successfully in Hampshire County in this State. It was said to have been introduced into Germany a century ago; and within a few years has been cultivated in Great Britain. It is supposed to possess considerable advantages over the kind that has been usually cultivated, not only because it is considerably heavier in the grain, but is generally considered more palatable. It is said to do well even in the poorest soils; is not affected by cold; and being more disposed to branch out and spread its stalks, requires not so much seed for its cultivation as the common kind of buckwheat. Some persons, who have cultivated it, ascribe to the fact of its being more productive; and complain of its flour as being blackish and rather bitter. These differences can only be reconciled by supposing differences in the modes of cultivation; in the nature of the soils, upon which it grows; in the kind of manure employed; in the manner of its being cured; and in the manufacture of the bread itself.

With a view to give the best information we have been able to obtain of its cultivation and history here, we subjoin some extracts from letters received in answer to our inquiries.

"Of its origin, says one of our correspondents, I know nothing; but report says some years since a traveller fed his horse at a public House in a town a few miles north of us (Hartland, Vt.) and that after he left, a few grains were found in the trough in some respects resembling buckwheat; and that these being sown produced the grain now known by the name of Indian Wheat. It produced 30 or 40 bushels to the acre on ordinary land, such as will not bear a good crop of any other grain; and sometimes yields 75 to 100 bushels to the acre.

"Our farmers differ much as to the quantity of seed that should be sown. Some put on a bushel some not more than eight quarts. I should say from 16 to 25 qts. It may be sown any time till July. It requires from 2 to 3 months to come to maturity; if sown too early it will be in danger from late frosts. About the middle of June is the usual time of sowing here."

"The land should not be too rich. On common land without manure it succeeds well. poor sandy land that is not worth cultivating in any other grain produces a fair crop. The ground should be prepared as for rye or oats. If the land be poor it should be left as smooth as possible that the grain may be cradled low; as it generally branches out near the ground especially when sowed thinly or on poor land. The average weight is 48 to 50 lbs. per bushel. It is used for various kinds of bread stuff; also for feeding hogs, horses, cows, &c. When floured as it should be it makes good bread if eaten when new, whether warm or cold. It will mix well with rye and Indian meal for coarse bread. It is thought by some to be equal to corn for fattening hogs, bushel for bushel, but I think this is a mistake. I have known no experiments to test its value. It is fed to horses by some persons, but probable oats by weight are preferable. On the whole I think it a very valuable kind of grain, especially in places where the land is naturally poor or has become exhausted by long continued cultivation."

We have another letter before us, which states: "I suppose the right name of this grain to be Indian Wheat. It has been cultivated a number of years in Vermont, and some parts of New York; but where it originally came from I cannot tell. I broke up last year about 2 1-8 acres of a piece of pasture land; sowed one bushel and two quarts, and obtained one hundred bushels, which was the greatest yield I have heard of. It has been raised on almost all kinds of land. I sowed it last year on the 10th of June. I think it should be gathered



when three fourths of the grain are ripe. It will produce from 20 to 25 lbs. of flour per bushel. It is used as an article of food considerably in these times of scarcity, and is much used for fattening swine."

Such are the accounts we have received of the cultivation of this article of produce, which is comparatively new among us. We have been informed on authority on which we rely that it has this year yielded 75 bushels to the acre; but the circumstances under which this product has been obtained, have not come to our knowledge. It would be wrong to calculate upon any such amount as usual or probable. That which we have tested weighed 49 lbs. to the bushel. A farmer with whom we are acquainted, who has used it in his family, has obtained 35 lbs. of flour to a bushel of grain. A grain weighing this much, and yielding in a poor soil, without manure, even 25 or 30 bushels to the acre must be pronounced a valuable acquisition. It is advised by some farmers to use it for horses; but one writer says, he has known it to produce a stupefying effect. Young says a bushel goes farther than two bushels of oats. In fattening swine it is said that eight bushels of buckwheat will go as far as twelve bushels of barley meal. We give these statements entirely upon the authority of others, having had very partial experience in the use of it for feeding. Buckwheat cakes, which are almost a standing dish in Pennsylvania and Maryland, when well made, and eaten warm, are much esteemed by most people; are deemed nutritious; and have the advantage of not turning acid upon the stomach.

The plant is cultivated in many places extensively for its advantages in feeding Bees; its blossoms containing a large quantity of honey and remaining a long time open, different plants in the same field, and different parts of the same plant opening in flower at different times. One writer says "the *hauum* of Buckwheat is more valuable than clover if cut while in flower." It is of little value as food for animals after the seed has ripened.

One person says he has seen hogs after having eaten heartily of it become so inebriated as to be unable to walk without reeling. How far the use of it for swine would under such circumstances compromise those good men, who have signed the temperance pledge, is a nice question in casuistry, which we shall leave to them to decide. Perhaps they will construe their obligations in this matter as applying to the furnishing the means of intoxication only to human swine.

On its value as a green dressing and for the purpose of ploughing under; and as a protection of the young wheat, we shall have something to add at future and more convenient season.—N. E. Farmer.

#### Maple Sugar.

Now is the time for many to give their attention to this sweet subject, and be prepared to attend to this business, for in this unusual changing season the time for catching sap may soon be along; and none who have an opportunity should neglect to obtain one of the most delicious sweets. We never yet saw the sugar, though improved with the refiner's art, for which we would exchange good maple sugar. As to the expense of making it we have but little to say, as a calculation made for one place would not answer for another. In some places wood is of but little value, while in others it is worth several dollars a cord standing; and there is also in different situations a vast difference in the advantages of catching sap and reducing it to sugar; and thus again the price varies in different sections of the country. In some cases two or three boys have made 800 or 1000 pounds in a few weeks, when they have had but little else to do, and the wood consumed was of no value of consequence. We would not undertake to give the best method of making maple sugar, but as there have been inquiries on the subject we will make a few remarks which may be beneficial to some.

**Vessels for catching Sap.** In some parts of the country birch bark may be obtained for buckets which cost a mere trifle. Troughs of soft wood cost but a few cents apiece, and they are more durable, but after the first time of using they are difficult to keep clean, and they doubtless have some effect in giving the sugar a dark color.—In

some places vessels holding about two gallons have been made similar to pails without bails, and hooped with small iron hoops, at an expense of about 15 cents each. These are cheap and handy, easily kept clean, and if they are hooped, with the large end down to prevent their falling to staves as they shrink, they will be very durable.

**Method of Tapping Trees.**—The old fashioned, bungling method of notching trees should be completely exploded, as it injures the trees, not only by unnecessary cutting but by allowing the sap to run to waste after the time of catching the sap is over. We have preferred the following method: Take pieces of soft seasoned wood from three-fourths of an inch to an inch square, and from ten to eighteen inches long: bore into one end about three inches with a small bit or gimlet; cut away the end that is bored regularly and smoothly, so that it will follow a half inch auger or bit: then commence about two and a half inches from that end and cut slanting nearly to the centre, and take off nearly half the piece to the other end, this will come down to the hole, and from that a small channel should be made to the other end. It may be well to burn out the hole with an iron, lest it become filled by driving the dust into the tree and by its being swelled with sap. Bore into the tree about an inch and a half, and drive in the spout, and if it be properly shaped, and the auger or bit be sharp so as to cut smoothly, no sap will be wasted; it will all run through the spout and down the channel. As it is best to bore the hole near the ground or snow, and as it is necessary to bore up a little, it is rather inconvenient boring with an auger, and a centre bit is much the best instrument; it will cut more smoothly and will not require half the labor.

**To prevent, in a measure, injury to the Trees.**—By tapping the trees as we have named they will be cut but very little; when you are done catching sap, take out the spouts and save them carefully for another year; and drive in a stopple of soft wood, otherwise the sap may run occasionally for several weeks: let the stopples come out of the tree about two inches that they may be taken out conveniently when the weather becomes so warm that the sap will not run, and the trees begin to grow. If the tree be thrifty the hole will soon be closed, and in the fall scarcely a scar will remain. We have noticed on cutting trees a few years after they have been tapped those managed as above directed had scarcely a mark where they were tapped; while those in which the stopples were left were considerably decayed around them.

An ingenious economist observed to us that the best method of tapping trees was to drive a gouge into the tree a little, and then put in a piece of wood in the shape of the gouge; this method may do well and save time, but it would be liable to one objection—the sap will run frequently after the time of catching it is over, and cannot be stopped when the trees are tapped in this manner. As we have found that the sap after a run of a week or more it is not much more than half as sweet as the first run, and not so good for sugar; and as the trees are evidently more injured by running a long time, we have preferred catching sap about one week from one set of trees, then stopping them up and tapping another parcel. When one has a plenty of trees this method is good, as what sap is obtained is superior, and we think it is better to injure many trees a little than to injure a few much.

**Method of Boiling.**—When wood is of but little value, and much is done in sugar making, the boiling is usually done in the woods. In boiling in a common fire place, so much wood is consumed that if it be worth only 40 or 50 cents a cord standing, and the expense of cutting and hauling be added, the cost for wood will be equal to the value of a large portion of the sugar made, and the manufacturer will get but little for his labor; but in using kettles properly set in arches it will not require more than one fifth or one fourth of the wood. Reckoning wood prepared for the arch at \$2 per cord, it would not probably cost for wood more than one-eighth the value of the sugar. Kettles may be set temporarily at a very small expense in an arch, in a large fire place, and thereby save a great deal of wood. Much depends on the manner of setting the kettles. We once had a kettle set in an arch, in a fire place, and on boiling sap we found that it required as much wood as in the fire place; on examination we found that there was left too large a place for letting off the smoke

and we stopped up about two-thirds or three-fourths of the passage and saved three quarters of the fuel. We name this fact to show the importance of having kettles properly set; there should be draught enough to cause the fire to burn well, but it should not be so strong as to prevent it from playing round the kettle. When the passage from the arch is not large enough or from some cause the draught is not good, the fire will not burn well and the smoke will come out of the mouth of the arch. When the passage is large and the draught too strong, the flame will pass off directly without hardly touching the kettle, and a great part of the heat will escape. When the kettle is properly set, the fire will burn moderately and pass up to and around the kettle, and much of the heat will be communicated to the sap.

**On making the Sugar clean and light colored.**—The vessels for the sap should be kept as clean as possible, and the greatest neatness observed in every process of making the sugar. Before boiling sap, strain it through a thick cloth, or a cloth doubled several times, so that it will but just run through. When it is boiled down to syrup, strain it again into a long upright vessel, and after it has set 10 or 12 hours to settle, draw off the syrup a few inches from the bottom as long as it runs clear. We have found this to be an excellent method to obtain clean syrup, as the impurities will settle to the bottom. What remains in the bottom should not be wasted, put into a vessel until a considerable quantity is collected, then add sap to it and drain it off from the dregs; in this manner all the sweet can be saved.

**On refining the Syrup.**—There are several simple methods for refining syrup. Before it is taken from the kettle, put in a small quantity of fine slacked lime, stir it well, let the syrup be almost to a boiling heat, and as the scum rises, take it off. Part of the lime will rise to the top, bringing the impurities with it, and the heavy part will be deposited and separated by settling as above named.

After the syrup is settled and again put into the kettle, it may be further cleaned by putting about a pint of sweet milk into five or six gallons, stirring it well, and scumming it as it becomes heated. Another method is to put four eggs, well beaten, into six or seven gallons of syrup; stir it, and scum as above.

Very good clean sugar may be made by straining the sap, and straining and settling the syrup, but its appearance will be further improved by the use of one or two of the above methods of purifying, according to the pains one is disposed to take.

**Draining the Molasses from the Sugar.**—There is a portion of the syrup that will not form sugar; this becomes molasses as it is boiled down, and if the syrup be boiled till dry, the molasses remains among the sugar, causing it to stick together, and producing a dark color. To prevent this, a small portion should be taken from the kettle, as it becomes thick, and cooled, and when it forms into grains of sugar as it cools, the boiling should stop. Then put the syrup into a vessel, a long one with the bottom smallest is preferable, previously prepared by having a small stopple at the bottom, and when it becomes cool, take out the stopple and the molasses will drain off and leave the sugar. This will improve the appearance of the sugar very much. Some persons suppose that the sugar is more live and better, for having the molasses kept in it till a short time before it is used; and for that reason they put the whole into a tub or other vessel, and then make a hole in the middle of the sugar and dip out the molasses as they want to use it, and use the sugar on the sides from which the molasses is drained.

The following process for refining sugar is given by Chaptal, a celebrated French Chemist, who has manufactured beet sugar very extensively:

We will first give the processes of purifying the juice and the syrup. The juice (of the beet) is first heated to a temperature of one hundred and eighty degrees, thirty-two degrees below the boiling point, when some milk of lime, prepared by throwing some warm water on to lime, is thrown in, and the liquor well stirred. As soon as the first bubble makes its appearance, the fire is extinguished, and the liquor left at rest. A scum rises, thickens, dries and hardens. The liquor becomes clear. The lime unites with the mucilage and settles to the bottom. The scum is removed and the clear liquor drawn off. The process requires



an hour, and sometimes much more. The syrup is afterwards refined by animal charcoal and the whites of eggs, and filtered through a coarse, thick rough cloth. Moulds of tin or other materials are prepared, of any size, of a conical shape, like the form of a sugar loaf, with a stopper in the small or lower end. When sufficiently reduced, the syrup is turned into them; as soon as granulation has begun on the surface and sides, the crust is broken with a spatula, and the whole stirred well; after which it is left alone. After this the process of whitening or claying is thus managed: the clay is first thoroughly washed, till it requires such a degree of consistency as not to flow when placed on a smooth and slightly inclined board. It is then thrown on to the sugar in the moulds. The moisture penetrates the leaves, deprives the sugar of its color, and passes out at the point of the mould, which should now be unstopped. The clay deprived of its water, shrinks and dries, and is removed. A second, and sometimes a third application of clay is made, before the sugar attains desired whiteness.—*Yankee Farmer.*

#### LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 22.

SENATE.—Orders, petitions, and reports disposed of in concurrence.

The Bill for the repeal of the small bill law came from the House non-concurred, and the Senate insisted and appointed as conferees Messrs. Greene, Woodman, and Heagan.

The Order introduced yesterday by Mr. Dumont was called up by Mr. Soule, and Mr. Ham proposed to amend by inserting 'or present,' after the word 'late,' so as to read the late or present Executive department. Mr. Dumont said he would accept the modification.

Mr. BOUTELLE said, since the gentleman (Mr. Ham) had yesterday called upon his colleague for his reasons for the introduction of the order, he (Mr. B.) would like to hear the grounds of the amendment; if the gentleman would say that he believed or even suspected that there had been any malpractices in the present Executive department, he would willingly go for the amendment.

Mr. HAM replied, that he had no evidence that there had been any frauds in the past or present Executive, but he thought if investigations were to be made at all, it would be proper to cover the whole ground and ferret out all corruptions.

Mr. BOUTELLE made some remarks in reply, and the amendment was adopted and the order passed.

HOUSE.—The Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill concerning the attachment of real estate, which was read once and laid on the table, and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. H. W. PAINE, from the Committee on Elections, made a Report accompanied by a Resolve declaring Geo. Richards legally and constitutionally elected Representative from the District composed of Belmont and Knox. Report accepted, and Resolve passed to be engrossed.

On motion of H. W. PAINE, Ordered, That the Committee on Finance enquire into the expediency of annexing the valuation of Bowman's Point, so called, to the town of Gardiner.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting the second annual Report on the Geology of the State, by Chas. T. Jackson, Geological Surveyor of the State of Maine.

Mr. Vose moved that the report be laid on the table and five thousand copies printed for the use of the Legislature.

Mr. PARRIS moved the printing of 5000 additional copies, and enforced at some length the importance of spreading before the community the valuable information contained in the report—it was all important to the agricultural interest—and 10,000 copies would not be too many. After some desultory discussion, the motion of Mr. Parris prevailed.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23.

SENATE. Orders, petitions, and reports disposed of in concurrence.

Messrs. Dumont, Belcher, Prince, Ham and Steward were appointed a committee of investigation in pursuance of Mr. Dumont's order.

Mr. Dumont called up the bill fixing the salaries of County Attorneys, and moved that it be referred

to the next Legislature; and on motion of Mr. Boutelle, the yeas and nays were ordered. The question was then taken as follows:

YEAS. 14. NAYS. 7.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr. Norton, the vote ordering the printing of 5000 additional copies of Dr. Jackson's second Geological Survey of Maine, was reconsidered.

On motion of Mr. Fox, the Resolve authorizing a temporary loan in behalf of the State, was taken up, and after considerable discussion, in the course of which Messrs Hamlin and Delesdernier opposed the Resolve, and Mr. Fox supported it, and Mr. Delesdernier offered an amendment—the Resolve and amendments were laid on the table.

Mr. Vose, from the joint select committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the currency, made a report, which was laid on the table and 1000 copies ordered to be printed, 79 to 46.

Mr. Parris from the committee on the petition of William Vance for a divorce, reported a statement of facts.

Report of Col. S. H. Long, on a reconnoissance for a railroad from Portland to Bangor, referred to the next Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Marble of Poland, the meeting house bill was taken up. The amendments of the Senate were agreed to.

The Bill was then on motion of Mr. Appleton indefinitely postponed by a vote of 79 to 77.

SATURDAY, Feb. 24.

Orders, petitions and reports were disposed of in concurrence. Mr. Dumont moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolve in favor of Parsonsfield Seminary was indefinitely postponed, which prevailed and its further consideration was deferred to Tuesday.

Messrs. Greene, Osgood, Woodman, Randall and Cargill were joined to the Committee to consider the petition of Levi Cutter et als.

The resolve in favor of the town of Liberty was recommitted to the Waldo delegation, and of a road from H. G. O. Barrows' to the Canada line was indefinitely postponed, also of John Baker et als was recommitted.

HOUSE. Mr. Barrows had leave to present a Resolve making an appropriation for a road from H. G. O. Barrows' land in Wilson, to Moosehead Lake—referred to the Committee on State Lands.

On motion of Mr. Boies, the statement of facts reported by the committee on the petition of Wm. Vance for a divorce, be taken up; but after some conversation it was again laid upon the table.

On motion of Mr. Freeman, ordered, that the Judiciary Committee inquire whether any further acts regulating elections are necessary to prevent fraud.

Bill repealing the act against Small Bills, came from the Senate, the Senate having insisted and appointed conferees. On motion of Mr. Lyman, the House insisted, and Messrs. Lyman, Tenney, and Kimball were appointed conferees.

Mr. H. W. Paine, from the committee on Elections made a report accompanied by a resolve declaring Horatio Gray duly elected Representative from the district of Amherst &c. The Report and resolve were laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Delesdernier.

MONDAY, Feb. 26.

SENATE. Petitions, orders and reports disposed of in concurrence.

Ordered that the Secretary of State be directed to furnish the Senate with all the papers relative to the claim of John Baker against the State and also the report of the committee on the same.

Passed to be engrossed—Resolve authorizing a temporary loan of the Banks in behalf of the State.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr. J. T. Paine, ordered that the House hold two sessions a day from and after the 28th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 in the afternoon.

Mr. Appleton of Portland, by leave, presented a Resolve authorizing the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to prepare an Insolvent Debtors' law, to report at the present session if practicable—referred to Judiciary Committee.

The House joined to the Committee on the order of Mr. Dumont for investigating whether any officers of the late or present executive department have committed any abuses as to drawing money from the Treasury &c. Messrs. Dunlap of Brunswick, Paine of Sanford, Sheldon of Gardiner, Goodnow of Paris, McDaniel of Cornville, Levenseller

of Thomaston, Boies of Calais, and Webster of Orono. Messrs. Goodwin and Boies were afterwards excused, and Messrs. Paris of Buckfield, and Nash of Addison were appointed.

TUESDAY, Feb. 27.

SENATE. Orders petitions and reports disposed of in concurrence.

Bill to increase the number of the Judges in the Supreme Court was taken up. Mr. Lake moved its indefinite postponement, and on motion of Mr. Boutelle the question was taken by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS.—Cargill, Ham, Heagan, Lake, Littlefield, Mildram, Osgood, Prince, Smart, Soule, Woodman, —11,

NAYS.—Belcher, Boutelle, Dumont, Fletcher Higgins, Jaques, Randall, E. Robinson, T. Robinson, Steward, Whipple—11.

Mr. Soule then moved it be referred to the next Legislature, decided by yeas and nays. Vote stood as above except Mr. Higgins who voted in the affirmative making 12 yeas and 10 nays.

HOUSE. Bill to prevent fraud in pressing hay, come from the Senate, amendment non-concurred, and bill passed to be engrossed. Mr. Taber moved that the bill be laid on the table—agreed to.

Bill authorizing Attorneys in C. C. Pleas to practise law in S. J. Court, reported from Judicious Committee with an amendment, and on motion of Mr. Goodnow laid on the table. Afterwards taken up, amendment adopted, and bill passed to be engrossed. (Bill allows all Attorneys in C. C. Pleas to practise in S. J. Court.)

Mr. Norton moved that the Resolve, relating to Madawaska Road be taken up and referred to the Committee on the Northeastern Boundary.

This was opposed by Messrs. Delesdernier and Parris, and advocated by Messrs. Norton, Prescott, Tenney and Bradbury; when Mr. Delesdernier, took the floor, but was interrupted by the Secretary of State coming in to lay before the House a message from the Governor, in pursuance of an order of the House of Jan. 23d, communicating the Report of the Commissioners appointed in 1832 to negotiate for the cession of the disputed territory to the United States for an ample indemnity.

On motion of Mr. Tenney, the Resolves relating to the Madawaska Road were laid on the table, and the documents communicated by the Governor read.

The documents having been read, on motion of Mr. Tenney the message and documents were referred to the committee on the Northeastern Boundary, with authority to cause the printing of such of them, with other documents kindred thereto, as they should deem proper.

On motion of Mr. Sheldon, the Resolves relating to the Madawaska road were taken up.

Mr. Delesdernier made a few remarks against the reference to the committee on the Northeastern Boundary.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, and the motion to refer prevailed by the following vote:—yeas 97, nays 67.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28.

SENATE. Orders, petitions, and reports disposed of in concurrence.

Mr. Dumont had leave to lay a bill on the table to prevent delay in the administration of justice—referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Messrs. Woodman, Woodbury, and Osgood, were joined as conferees on the disagreement between the House and Senate relative to the Resolve repealing the Resolve paying the members of the House in gold and silver.

Mr. Dumont called for the reading of the documents transmitted by the Governor in relation to the N. E. Boundary, and its cession for an ample indemnity, that is for land in Michigan—they were accordingly read. Mr. Ham moved to nonconcur so far as relates to the printing of kindred documents. Mr. H. thought it was giving the committee too great latitude—he was in favor of printing the papers transmitted, and no others. Mr. Boutelle said there might be other papers, and necessary to a proper understanding of the subject, and therefore hoped the Senate would agree with the House. Some other remarks were made by Messrs. Dumont, Osgood, T. Robinson, E. Robinson, and Woodbury, and the motion prevailed.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr. J. T. Paine, the bill concerning the attachment of real estate was taken up. (When real estate is attached on mesne pro-



cess, the officer shall leave a copy of the writ or process with the city, town or plantation clerk, &c.) Read a third time, and on motion of Mr. Norton laid on the table, in order that he might prepare amendments he intended to offer.

Bill to suppress the sale of ardent Spirits for common use, was taken up, (Repeals former acts, and provides penalties for the sale of ardent Spirits in less quantities than 28 gallons.) The bill was read, and also the amendment proposed by Mr. Norton, that a vote of the people shall be taken upon the bill in town meetings to be held on the 1st Monday of July. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Barker of Exeter moved to amend by striking out the words "in less quantity than 28 gallons, and that delivered and carried away all at one time." This amendment was advocated by Mr. Barker and opposed by Mr. Appleton, and lost 31 to 70.

Mr. E. Harmon moved an amendment making it obligatory upon the officers of cities, towns and plantations to prosecute offenders against the law on receiving credible information. Mr. H. said what was every body's business was nobody's—and he wished to make it somebody's business to carry the law into execution.

Mr. Vose said the bill left it optional, and would be found imperative like the present law—he argued that the amendment would serve to make the bill more effectual.

The amendment was adopted, 75 to 50.

On motion of Mr. Bradbury, the sixth section was struck out, being rendered unnecessary by Mr. Norton's amendment, which was adopted.

Mr. H. Hamlin moved to strike out all after the first section (which would leave only the clause repealing all former acts.) This motion was advocated by Messrs. Hamlin and Codman, and opposed by Messrs. Appleton, S. Fowler, Bradbury and Vose.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Codman moved that the bill be postponed to the first of April.

On motion of Mr. Ingalls, this motion was negatived as follows:—Yeas—43;—Nays—111.

Before the question was taken on Mr. Hamlin's motion to strike out all after the first section, the House adjourned.

### Summary.

#### Death of Mr. Cilley.

A letter from Hon. GEORGE EVANS to a friend in this town, dated Feb. 24th, gives the painful intelligence that Hon. JONATHAN CILLEY, Representative of Lincoln District, had that day fallen in a duel with Mr. Graves of Kentucky. They fought with rifles, at 80 yards distance. On the fourth fire Mr. Cilley was shot through the abdomen, and died instantly. He fell into the arms of his Surgeon, and only said "I'm gone." Mr. Cilley is said to have behaved throughout with great firmness and courage.

This most melancholy event grew out of some remarks made by Mr. C. in debate some days previous, which bore with severity upon James Watson Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer. The consequence was a challenge from Webb, which C. refused to accept on the ground that W. was "no gentleman." Graves, who was the bearer of the challenge, reminded C. that if such was his answer he must be aware of the consequences. A challenge from Graves followed, which resulted as above stated. Mr. Cilley had of course the choice of time and weapons.—*Chronicle.*

**FIRE.**—The chair factory and joiners shop, owned and occupied by Mr. Nathan Oakes in N. Yarmouth, was destroyed by fire yesterday noon, 2d ult. together with all its contents. Loss estimated at about \$400, no insurance. This is the second fire that has occurred in this village within a few months, and in each of which was destroyed an entire new set of window blinds, intended for a house recently built by Mr. J. G. Loring.—*Portland Advertiser.*

A Farmer in Gloucester county, N. Y. has raised a pair of the largest oxen ever seen in the United States, and sold them to a butcher of Washington for \$3500.

An engineer and a fireman were killed on the Railroad near Richmond, on the 17th ult. The locomotive struck a tree which had the night previ-

ously blown across the rails, and threw it and the tender off the track. The passengers escaped without injury.

**The Mormons.**—The Sciota Gazette states that the Mormons have dissolved their body, which had collected at Kirland, in the state of Ohio, under Joe Smith and Sidney Rigdon. These leaders recently decamped, with their families, in the night.

**A FAILURE.**—A Yankee who recently started the manufacture of red flannel and brown paper sausagers at Cincinnati has failed—gone all to smash; the makers of the real, no mistake pork article, affording to sell their genuine sausages cheaper than he could the counterfeits.

**IMPORTANT RUMOR.**—We learn that the Patriots have finally made a movement. A large supply of arms and ammunition left Syracuse on Saturday evening for the lake shore, whence a decent was to be made on Kingston yesterday. The result will probably be known in this city on Sunday evening next.—*Albany Adv. Feb. 23.*

**FIRE IN BINGHAM.**—On Wednesday night last between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, the dwelling house occupied by Mr. Luther Heald, was discovered to be on fire, and before the inmates had time to dress themselves, the house was almost in one sheet of flame—nothing was saved, as we understand, except part of a bed and a table. It will be recollected that on Wednesday night last, it blew severely from North-West, and the weather the coldest that had been experienced during the winter. The only refuge the inmates had, was a grist mill near by, where the miller happened to be grinding at that late hour of the night. The family barely escaped with their lives—having lost all their clothes, &c. &c. An alarm was given by the miller, who immediately repaired to the Village, and procured assistance for the family.—*Somerset Journal, Feb. 27.*

**FIRE.**—The Tavern stand occupied by Mr. Wormel, at Haskell's Corner, Skowhegan, was consumed by fire one day last week. We do not hear whether it was insured or not.—*ib.*

**FIRE IN NEWBURYPORT.**—The Steam Stocking Factory in Newburyport owned by Mr. Wm. Bartlett, Jr. was consumed by fire on the 20th ult., with all its contents. The loss is estimated at \$6000. We understand there was no insurance. It was supposed to be the work of some vile incendiary.

The Natches, Mississippi, Shipping Company, from the first of October to the middle of January, compressed and shipped upwards of 15000 bales of cotton for the Liverpool market.

The amount of property wrecked near Key West during the past year is over \$400,000. This is exclusive of wrecks at Abaco and Bahama Bank, which go to the advantage of Nassau.

The State of Ohio has eight canals completed, or in a state of forwardness, the aggregate length amounting to 812 miles.

### MARRIED,

In Monmouth, Arthur Spring to Miss Mary A. C. Norris.

In Portland, Mr. Anthony E. Knapp, to Miss Margaret Miller; Capt. Silvanus Prince, of North Yarmouth, to Mrs. Eunice B. Millions, of this city.

In Thomaston, Mr. M. Austin, to Miss Elenor Bartlett.

In St George, Capt. Albion Wall, to Mrs. Keturah S. Harthorn.

### DIED,

In Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, on the 12th of January, Mr. JESSE GOULD, in the eighty-second year of his age. Mr. Gould was a native of Massachusetts, and one of the Patriots of the Revolution. Soon after the close of the war he went to Maine, and was one of the early settlers of the town of Farmington, where he resided until the fall of 1836, when he and his wife emigrated to Ohio, with their son, James Gould. His last sickness was very short:—on the 9th, before his death, he chopped wood, as was his practice, for a little exercise. For two weeks before his death, his hearing and health was better than had been for many months. Altho' a man of poor health, for many years, yet he appeared smart, until the glass of life was almost run.—*Cincinnati Gaz.*

In Farmington, Mrs. Mehitable Titcomb, wife of Jos. Titcomb, and daughter of the late Supply Belcher of that town—aged 51 years.

In Augusta, on Sunday last, Mrs. Patience, wife of Mr. Nathan Crowell, aged 29,

In Gray Mrs. Hannah B. wife of Joseph Waterman, Esq. and daughter of Mr. Amory Leach, of N. Gloucester, aged 19.

In Thomaston Mrs. Judith, wife of Mr. William Butler, aged 51.

### BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Feb. 19, 1838.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At market 270 Beef Cattle, and 900 Sheep. 40 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Last weeks prices were not supported. We quote extra at \$7—first quality, at \$6 50 a 6 75—second quality, \$5 75 a 6 25—third quality, \$4 75 a 5 75.

Sheep—We notice sales at 2 50, 2 75, \$3, 4 50, 4 75, and \$5.

Swine—None at market.

### RETAIL PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,—At Hallowell.

(Corrected for the Maine Farmer.)

MARCH 6.

APPLES—bushel	Desert	50 a 62	Red Top—bush.	1,34 a 1,50
	Cooking	34 a 40	HAY—per ton	\$12 a 15
BACON—lb.	8 a 11		LARD—lb.	12 a 14
BEEF—in quarters	5 a 6		MEAL—bush.	
BEEFWAX	20 a 25		Indian	1,25 a 1,32
BUTTER—lb.	14 a 15		Rye	1,25 a 1,37
CHEESE—lb.	9 a 10		WHEAT	1,34 a 1,50
CORN—bush.			OATS	33 a 38
Southern	1,25		PEAS	1,00 a 1,25
FLOUR—100 lbs.			PORK—lb.	
Country	3,75 a 4,00		Round Hog	7 a 10
GRASS SEED			POULTRY—lb.	
Clover—lb.	14 a 18		Turkeys	9 a 10
Herds Grass—bush.	2,75 a 3,25		Chickens	7

### THERMOMETRICAL.

Range of the Thermometer, at Hallowell, in a shaded Northerly exposure.

1838.

FEBRUARY,	Sunrise.	Noon.	Sunset.	Weather.
17	—	2	2	F. F. F.
18	*12	28	18	F. F. F.
19	10	14	10	F. F. F.
20	2	12	10	F. F. F.
21	2	19	14	F. F. F.
22	7	24	24	F. F. F.
23	8	30	24	F. F. F.
24	13	30	22	C. F. F.
25	4	15	10	F. F. F.
26	2	8	10	F. F. F.
27	*2	21	16	F. F. F.
28	0	32	28	F. F. C.

Abbreviations.—F. for Fair weather; C. Cloudy; S. Snow; R. Rain. \* Below Zero.

### DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership lately existing under the firm of CHANDLER & DODD, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved; and it devolves on said Chandler to settle the concerns of said Firm.

SAMUEL CHANDLER,  
SOLOMON L. DODD.

Winthrop, January 27th, 1838.

I continue the Stove business at my store; and having a fine assortment, respectfully invite those who are wishing to buy Cooking Stoves, to call and examine mine.

SAMUEL CHANDLER.

### HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—of Hartford Connecticut.

This Company has been doing business for more than twenty years, and during that period have settled all their losses, without compelling the insured, in any instance, to resort to a Court of Justice.

The subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will make policies of Insurance against loss or damage by Fire on almost every description of property, on the most reasonable terms.

JESSE AIKEN.

Hallowell, Jan. 12, 1838.

50.

### F. SCAMMON,

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,

No. 4, Merchants' Row,

HALLOWELL:

Keeps constantly for sale an extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.



## POETRY.

## EMBLEMS.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

An evening cloud, in brief suspense,  
Was hither driven and thither;  
It came I knew not whence,  
It went I knew not whither:  
I watched it changing in the wind,  
Size, semblance, shape, and hue,  
Fading and lessening, till behind  
It left no speck in heaven's deep blue.

Amidst the marshall'd host of night,  
Shone a new star supremely bright;  
With marvelling eye, well pleased to err,  
I hail'd the prodigy;—anon,  
It fell;—it fell like Lucifer,  
A flash, a blaze, a train—'twas gone!  
And then I sought in vain its place  
Throughout the infinite of space.

Dew-drops, at day-spring, deck'd a line  
Of gossamer so frail, so fine,  
A fly's wing shook it: round and clear,  
As if by fairy fingers strung,  
Like orient pearls at Beauty's ear,  
In trembling brilliancy they hung  
Upon a rosy briar, whose bloom  
Shed nectar round them and perfume.

Ere long, exhaled in limpid air,  
Some mingled with the breath of morn;  
Some slid down singly, here and there,  
Like tears, by their own weight o'erborne;  
At length the film itself collapsed and where  
The pageant glittered, lo! a naked thorn.

What are the living? Hark! a sound  
From the grave and cradle crying,  
By earth and ocean echoed round,—  
"The living are the dying!"

From infancy to utmost age,  
What is man's line of pilgrimage?  
The pathway to Death's portal:  
The moment we begin to be,  
We enter on the agony;—  
The dead are the immortal;  
They live not on expiring breath;  
They only are exempt from death.

Cloud atoms, sparkles of a falling star,  
Dew-drops, or film of gossamer, we are:  
What can the state beyond us be?  
Life? Death?—Ah! no—a greater mystery;  
What thought hath not conceived, ear heard, eye  
seen;  
Perfect existence from a point begun;  
Part of what God's eternity hath been;  
Whole immortality belongs to none  
But Him, the first, the last, the Only One.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE YOUNG WIFE.

BY DR. ALCOTT.

"The young wife also owes it to her husband and to the world, to be cheerful. She is seldom aware of the importance of this quality to her happiness, as well as to that of others.

In the second volume of the Journal of Health, there is an extended essay on the importance of cheerfulness to health and longevity. Nor is it a solitary instance. Many writers, both in morals and medicine, have dwelt, at considerable length, on its favorable tendency on our every-day happiness.

Dr. Salgues, professor to the institute of France, has the following excellent remarks on the importance of what he calls gaiety, but which answers exactly to what we call cheerfulness:—"It is," said he, "the best preservative against anxiety and grief; it is the golden panacea, the secret of longevity, the elixir of life." And in another place, he adds, "Joy and gaiety give activity to transpiration, render digestion easier and better, sleep more regular and refreshing, the cure of sickness easier, the period of convalescence much shorter, and life itself longer."

This is the importance of cheerfulness in general. But its peculiar importance to the wife can best be seen by observing those families where it is wanting. Unhappily they are so numerous that we need not go very far for the purpose.

I recollect most distinctly a family of this painful description, not a hundred miles from the place of my nativity.

It was a small family, in moderate, though not affluent circumstances, and surrounded by most of

those externals which are calculated to make life delightful. Yet cheerfulness was only an occasional visitor there—seldom or never an inmate.

The father labored like a galley slave, to amass property, and almost always came home from his labor fatigued and dejected; never smiling or happy. The mother, born, as it seemed, to perpetual sullenness and gloom, did nothing, of course, to cheer his spirits. Not a sprightly word or cheering look was ever transmitted from the one to the other, except on extraordinary occasions, as on the arrival of some friendly visitor. More than this, the countenance of the mother usually wore a frown even in her happiest moments.

In this sad condition things went on for many years. A family of three children were in the meantime rising to maturity, and their character, for time and for eternity, forming under such woful influences. They were at length fairly on the stage of life, and actors in life's busy scenes. And what were there tempers and dispositions! Two of them are far from being cheerful or happy. Nor were they happy in their youth; for they were often melancholic in the midst of the gayest companions. Some of them already have rising families of their own, among whom they are spreading, by gloomy countenances, the same unhappy influences to which themselves, in early life, had been subjected.

In my youth I had occasion to spend a few days in the cheerless family of which I have been speaking. As I was a mere boy, there was probably no effort to appear differently from what was usual in the family; and therefore I had a fine opportunity to see things as they were.

I believe I was in the family four days. Yet during this whole time, I never heard a pleasant voice, or saw a kind countenance or a friendly smile, except in a single instance. The father was dejected; the mother was irritable; the daughters were peevish and gloomy; the son was discontented and unhappy.

There were no cords of love and union there.—The father never sat down, in the midst of a happy family, nor formed the hero of a circle around the fireside. If he had a moment's leisure, he was at the 'store,' or the 'corner,' in the midst of other and sometimes more unfavorable influences.

Now when I reflect upon the circumstances of this group of relatives—for I will not call it a family—I feel a good degree of confidence that maternal kindness would have prevented all this. Not through the medium of occasional smiles or acts of kindness, but by an uninterrupted series of those looks and acts that make their impression on the heart, and imperceptibly, though effectually, win it.

Abbott, in his 'Path of Peace,' describes this state of things as if he too, like myself, had been an eye witness to it. Speaking of the want of cheerfulness, and its sad effects on the husband, he thus observes:

"When, wearied and excited by the harassments of the day, your husband has returned to his home, he has not been met with a smile of welcome, and a placid heart. The parlor is in a clutter, the children are neglected, his wife is fretful. Love, even the most pure and the most fervent, cannot long survive such encounters. The tavern-keeper will bid him welcome. He will have the little snug parlor for the whist party, neat and in order, and his associates will be careful to avoid offence. They will meet him with the open hand and the smiling brow. Is it strange, that a man who is not governed by Christian principle, should, under such circumstances, forget his wife and forsake his home? Is it strange, that he should live with those who are careful to minister to his pleasures?"

"Cultivate a cheerful spirit. Cheerfulness is the twin sister of gratitude. They are born together. They walk hand in hand through life, and the death of the one breaks the heart of the other. Gratitude is the homage which the heart gives to God for his goodness. Cheerfulness is the external manifestation of this praise."

## S. R. FELKER,

Has on hand a large and extensive assortment of Broadcloaths, Cassimeres, Camblets, Velvets and Vestings. Also, a large assortment of ready made Garments. Garments cut and made in a genteel and fashionable style, and warranted to fit.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase for cash will find it to their advantage to call at this establishment.   
Hallowell, Feb'y. 17, 1838. 2

## PLASTER PARIS.

The subscriber has received his supply of ground Plaster from the Lubec Mills, which will be sold by the cask or bushel. Produce taken in exchange.

The Plaster ground and put up at the Lubec mills has now been 4 years in use, and has been so well tested both in its quality and benefit that the farmer may use it with confidence in its being the cheapest and best dressing they can obtain for their farms.

Also on hand 300 hhds Turks Island and Liverpool Salt; 50 bags Salt; Hhds Porto Rico and Savannah Molasses: 150 quintils Cod & Pollock Fish; 50 bags prime Coffee at 10 cts by the bag; Tea, Sugar, Rice, Tar, Resin, Oil, &c. &c.

Wanted as above, 100 tons English Hay.

A. H. HOWARD.

Hallowell, Dec. 21, 1837.



## FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS.

For sale by the Subscriber. The varieties, particularly the Pears and the Plums, were never before so fine,—the assortment so complete.—Also of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape Vines—a superior assortment of finest kinds; and of all other hardy fruits.

20,000 Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry Trees can still be furnished at the customary prices, if applied for early. This being all that now remain unsold.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful, hardy kinds.—Splendid Paeonies, and Double Dahlias.

4,000 Cockspur Thorns; 10,000 Buckthorns—for Hedges.

800 Lancashire Gooseberries, of various colors and fine kinds.

Harrison's Double Yellow Rose, new and hardy; color fine—it never fails to bloom profusely.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places, and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered.

Transportation to the City is without charge.

Address by Mail, Post paid.—Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

51—t.june.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Jan. 25, 1838.

## GRAVE STONES.

The subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand, (near the foot of Winthrop st.—on the River side of Main St.) where he keeps a very large assortment of stone—consisting of the beautiful New York White and Blue Marble—Thomaston Marble—Quincy Slate stone, &c. &c.

He would only say to those individuals who wish to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Paint stones, &c., that if they will call and examine the chance of selecting among about 1000 feet of stone—some almost, if not quite equal to the Italian White Marble—also his (PRICES) Workmanship, after more than a dozen years' experience—if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any other place in Maine or Massachusetts, he will pledge himself to satisfy those who call for their trouble. His shop will readily be found by its open front, finished monuments, &c. in sight. To companies who unite to purchase any of the above, a liberal discount will be made. Chimney Pieces, Hearth stones, &c. furnished to order.—All orders promptly attended to; and all kinds of sculpture in stone done at short notice.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.

Hallowell, Dec. 2, 1837. 43

## S. KENDALL,

Would inform the Public, that he still continues to carry on the Watch Repairing Business, at his old Stand, nearly opposite the Town Landing; where all Watches will be repaired on the most reasonable terms, and warranted, as usual.

Keeps on hand Gold Beads; Silver Table & Tea Spoons; Plated do; and JEWELRY;—All which will be sold low, for Cash.

Hallowell, Feb. 2d, 1838.

## BARLEY.

The subscriber has for sale a few hundred bushels of Barley, of good quality for seed.

NATH'L. LOVERING, Jr.

Augusta, Feb. 20, 1838. 5w3

If any one is in want of a good Second hand Sleigh, Harness, two Buffalo Robes, Horse Blankets, Whip, &c., he can purchase them cheap, by calling on BEN. C. EASTMAN, or at this Office.   
Feb. 1, 1838.